

TO BE REJECTED

AGREEMENT OF THE ENVOYS AT
PEKING NOT SATISFACTORY.Will Not Be Accepted by the United
States if Terms Are as Stated in
Dispatches from China.

TWO POINTS OBJECTIONABLE

DISMANTLING OF TAKU FORTS NOT
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.Neither Was the Proposition for Per-
manent Military Occupation of the
Peking-Tien-Tsin Road.

OTHER PROPOSALS RADICAL

CHINA ASKED TO PAY MORE IN-
DEMNITY THAN SHE CAN.Possibility that the United States Will
Be Supported by Another Power-
ful Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The State Department has been informed of the agreement, or understanding, or preliminary treaty (it is not possible now to learn in just what form the matter stands), reached by the foreign ministers at Peking, but it is not regarded as expedient to give out for publication at this time any detailed information regarding it. It may be stated, however, that the arrangement stands a very poor chance of receiving the sanction of all the powers represented in the Peking conference, unless some material amendments are permitted. Just what the objectionable features are can only be surmised. In view of the adverse decision of the authorities respecting publication. But, accepting as accurate the statement from Peking that the basis of the agreement is to be found in the French note, it is easy to perceive that there are not less than two points, which, if included in their original shape, would not meet with the unqualified approval of this government. For instance, the President expressly reserved his opinion as to the proposition that the Taku forts be dismantled. He also withheld his approval of the French proposition that there be a permanent military occupation of two or three points on the road between Tien-Tsin and Peking.

There were several points to which the assent of the United States was given, namely, provisions for the punishment of the guilty Chinese, who may be designated by the representatives of the powers at Peking, for the collection of equitable indemnities (and in this connection our government suggested a reference of the subject to the Hague tribunal), and, finally, for the maintenance of a legation guard at Peking. The latter, however, was to be temporary until Congress acted on the matter. Unless the ministers at Peking have made a very substantial change in the requirements of the French note, therefore, it may be predicted that our government will feel obliged to seek some alterations in the arrangement before it gives adherence.

There is some reason to believe that the indemnity proposition has taken such an excessive form as to make it impossible for the Chinese government to meet the demands, and this fact, taken in connection with the unreasonable demands of some of the powers respecting punishment, may oblige our government to endeavor to have the demands moderated. There are indications, too, that in these efforts our government is to receive the support of one of the most powerful of the governments represented at the Peking conference and one which has been supposed of late to have favored an extreme position.

Dr. von Holleben, the German ambassador, who recently returned to Washington after an absence since last spring, called at the State Department to-day and had a long interview with Secretary Hay, supposedly with reference to Chinese matters, among other things.

Two More Proposals Agreed To.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Dr. Morrison, writing to the Times from Peking, Sunday, says: "The foreign envoys have agreed to two proposals that were previously rejected, owing to lack of unanimity. These are Sir Ernest Satow's proposal that China should agree to recast the commercial treaties and the Italian proposal that China should consent to foreign financial control as guarantee of indemnity. The delay in the presentation of the joint note is due to postponements by the home governments. This increases the difficulties of the position and aggravates the dislocation of trade and finance, especially the collection of inland revenues. At the lowest estimate the indemnity is computed at \$60,000,000."

MERELY A SUGGESTION.

Ambassador White Did Not Present a
Formal Note to Germany.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The entire German press refers editorially this evening to a report that United States Ambassador White on Saturday handed the new American note regarding the Chinese settlement to Baron von Hiltner, secretary for foreign affairs, all the papers declaring that Germany refused to comply with the demands therein formulated.

When Mr. White was approached on this subject this evening he replied that he had no interview with Baron von Hiltner on Saturday nor had he then received the American note. He asserted that he had received nothing from Washington since Thursday and that what he received then was not a note, but merely instructions, in consequence of which he had an interview with the secretary for foreign affairs on Friday.

Mr. White reiterated that the result of the Friday interview was satisfactory, adding: "It was merely an interchange of interviews in which no definite propositions were submitted and no definite engagements were entered upon. What was said was in the nature of a suggestion looking towards greater moderation in the punishments, but this was only a suggestion, which Germany could either accept or reject. It was not a formal proposition."

The *Voelische Zeitung* says: "A demand for more moderation in the punishment is a sensible demand, which Germany could accept without either loss of dignity, especially as it appears that Great Britain sides in this particular with the United States." No other representative journal, however, adopts this tone.

ON THE GREAT WALL.
German Flag Hoisted by Col. Mueck-
lenfels After a Hard March.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—A dispatch received here from Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, dated Nov. 24, says Colonel Muecklenfels's expedition has hoisted the German flag over the great wall, which was reached Nov. 22 by way of Heyling-Cheng, after a difficult mountain march. The dispatch adds that the French have had a severe fight with Boxers thirty kilometers south of Pao-Ting-Fu.

The National Zeitung, discussing the punishment of the guilty officials in China, says: "Germany must abide by the decision of the ministers at Peking."

Letter Intercepted.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—A letter from Emperor Kwang Su to Li Hung Chang has been intercepted by the Germans," says a private dispatch from Peking, "but its contents have not been made public. A small German detachment destroyed An-Hsieh-Wang, sustaining no losses. The weather here is now severely cold."

Supplies for the Court.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 26.—Native Christians from Fan-Cheng-Hsien on Han river, report that they saw 400 boats taking supplies for the court at Si-Ngan-Fu, and that the mandarins have chartered every available boat for that purpose.

Li Hung Chang Ill.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Li Hung Chang, according to the Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post, is seriously ill and has telegraphed for his adopted son, Li Ching Fang.

KRUGER SEES PARIS

VISITS THE EIFFEL TOWER AND
OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST.

Views a Bust of Himself, Picks Up a
Bible Lying Open Near It and
Reads a Verse.

DRIVES THROUGH THE STREETS

AND IS WARMLY RECEIVED BY PEOPLE
WHO RECOGNIZE HIM.Ex-President Kruger's Complaint of
British Barbarism Answered by
Robert William Hanbury.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, visited the French minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, to-day. Mr. Kruger took a long drive during the afternoon in a landau. He was accompanied by his grandson and escorted by police cyclists and mounted guards. He traversed the Boulevard des Capucines and the Champs Elysees and entered the exposition grounds. There he ascended the Eiffel tower to the second story, where M. Picard, the director general, showed Mr. Kruger the principal buildings of the exposition and the monuments of Paris. Mr. Kruger stopped and gazed at his own bust, which was profusely decorated with flowers and other tributes of admiration. Behind the bust was a Bible lying open, and Mr. Kruger read a verse from it. He afterwards examined the Boer farm and stopped for a few moments before a portrait of Colonel de Villabois-Mareuil, the French officer who was killed in South Africa while fighting with the Boers. Thence he continued his drive to the Hotel de Boulogne and then back to the hotel. He was warmly received along the route. He later received many telegrams.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Rt. Hon. Robert William Hanbury, president of the board of agriculture, addressing his constituents at Preston this evening and referring to Mr. Kruger's complaint of "British barbarism," said: "This is no time for paltering with the dying embers of the Boer rebellion, for rebellion it now is, and it must be stamped out vigorously."

Britain Wants 50,000 Horses.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Horses to the number of fifty thousand are to be purchased in this country in the next six months by agents of the British government for the use of Lord Kitchener's forces in policing the Transvaal and Orange Free State. This news has been announced by John S. Bratton, of St. Louis, who has supplied, directly and indirectly, to the British army in the last two years, many horses suitable for cavalry use. He has received a telegram from one of his managers stating that the British military purchasing agent will be at his stockyard this week to select saddle horses for immediate shipment to New Orleans to Durban. Mr. Bratton's brother is a member of Parliament from a liberal constituency in the County of Tyrone, Ireland.

Refugees from South Africa.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Among the passengers who arrived to-day on board the steamer Statendam from Rotterdam, were five refugees from the South African Republic. They are S. Pearson, commander of the Transvaal army; Commandant W. Snyman, of the Orange Free State; H. Snyman, Jr., a Liebenberg and Hergules D. Viljoen. Pearson says that his party was chased over the border into Portuguese territory. They made their way to the coast and thence by steamer to Europe. Pearson says he has never been out of South Africa before and does not know a single person in the world outside of South Africa.

Roberts to Embark on the Canada.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 26.—The British steamer Canada, Captain Maddox, sailed to-day for Durban, presumably to embark Lord Roberts.

MARRIED TWELVE TIMES.

Edward Holden Given One Year in the
Penitentiary for Bigamy.

TIFFIN, O., Nov. 26.—Edward Holden, charged with having been married twelve times, and who, it is alleged, has nine wives living, was sentenced to the penitentiary to-day for one year for bigamy on one of the counts.

DEEP IN DEBT

SUIT THAT THROWS LIGHT ON DO-
INGS OF THE CASTELLANES.Temporary Injunction Obtained by a
Bric-a-Brac Dealer from Whom the
Couple Purchased Much.

ESTATE TRUSTEES ENJOINED

MUST NOT PAY THE COUNTLESS MONEY
LEFT BY JAY GOULD.Statement by Judge Dillon, Who Says
There Was No Intention to Touch
the Principal of the Bequest.

EUGENE ZIMMERMAN TALKS

CINCINNATI MILLIONAIRE READY TO
WELCOME HIS DAUGHTER.Says the Duke of Manchester Is a Fine
Fellow, and Not Objectionable
as a Son-in-Law.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Samuel Untermyer applied to and obtained to-day from Justice Fitzgerald, sitting in the Supreme Court, an injunction order, returnable on Monday next, against the Count and Countess Castellane, and George Gould, Edwin Gould, Howard Gould and Helen M. Gould, as trustees under the will of Jay Gould, restraining them from paying to Anna Gould, Countess Castellane, any part of the estate in the hands of the trustees, or from applying any part of the trust fund to the debts of Anna Gould or to her support or of that of her children until the further direction of the court.

The plaintiff in the suit is Anthony J. Dittmore, who sues as assignee of Asher Wertheimer, a London bric-a-brac dealer. The complaint, which is a long printed document, contains copies of drafts drawn by Wertheimer and accepted in writing by the Count and Countess De Castellane, amounting to upwards of \$35,000, of which \$25,000 and upwards are past due. It is alleged that Anna Gould has \$15,000,000 held in trust for her by her brothers and sister, and that her income is about \$500,000. It is claimed that \$250,000 a year is all that the count and countess require for their support and the plaintiff asks that the remainder of the income should be applied to the payment of the couple's debts. It is said that over \$350,000 of surplus income had already been accumulated in the hands of the trustees, which ought to be used for this purpose. The present suit is said to be a test case, and, it is reported, is backed by other creditors than Wertheimer.

A few weeks ago George J. Gould was appointed guardian for the Countess De Castellane in a proceeding in the French courts. The creditors claim that the purpose of this proceeding was to get the property of the Countess De Castellane away from attack by her creditors so as to enable the Goulds to force settlement of the debts at their own time and on their own terms.

Justice Dillon, counsel for the Gould family, made the following statement concerning the suit: "The Countess De Castellane is not entitled to any part of the capital or principal sum of the estate of her father, as the statement of the plaintiff seems to imply. The will of Mr. Gould provides, in substance, that the income is to be a trust fund in the hands of the trustees, to be appropriated for the support and maintenance of his daughter, and that she cannot anticipate or dispose of any part of that income until it is actually received by her, and that until so received it shall not be liable for her debts or those of her husband; and undoubtedly the trustees will feel it their duty to have this provision in the will carried out to its full extent, or so far as possible. She has no control, nor has the court any control over the principal sum, which goes to her children after her death. In the foregoing statement, it is said the creditors claimed at the proceedings in Paris, whereby George Gould was appointed guardian of his sister, that the income of the estate was to be given to the Countess De Castellane, and possession of the income of the Countess De Castellane and force her creditors to settle on their own terms. This is obviously a mistake, as the only effect of the proceeding is to prevent her from incurring fresh obligations without the consent of her brother."

THE DUKE A BRIGHT CHAP.

Mr. Zimmerman Thinks His Son-in-
Law Is a Bright Fellow.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Eugene Zimmerman, whose daughter was married to the Duke of Manchester a week or so ago in England, was interviewed to-day. He said to a reporter: "I have come here to meet my daughter and her husband. After they have rested here a few days we will go to Cincinnati and a reception will be given at my home. The Duke is a bright chap. He is a fine, manly fellow. I like a man who went to work as he did as a newspaper man when he was here. Some of his articles were first-rate, too. At no time was I opposed to his marriage to my daughter. These stories are all moonshine."

"Is it true that the Duke is in a bad way financially?" asked the reporter.

"I guess there won't be any difficulty about his debts. Not at all. That does not make any difference. I don't care to speak about the marriage portion. That is a private matter. But there won't be any trouble about debts. They will be well, that's all right, all right."

"Is it likely that the Duke will settle down in America and enter the railroad business?"

"No, no, the Duke is going into British politics. He is entitled to a seat in the House of Lords, and he is going to turn his attention to politics."

Fishermen Stranded for Ten Days.
DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 26.—Two fishermen—R. L. Francis and John Irwin—who have been missing for two weeks and have been given up as lost in the lake near Isle Royale, have been found. They were located by a passing vessel, stranded in a

KING OF CORN

PHILLIPS SHOWS HE IS MASTER OF
THE CHICAGO GRAIN PIT.Cool-Headed Young Speculator Plays
"Bear" and "Bull" and Aston-
ishes Old Traders.

NOT A MERCILESS SQUEEZER

HAS SET HIS PRICE AT 50 CENTS
AND WILL KEEP IT THERE.Sells 300,000 Bushels to Keep the
Mark Down and Buys 100,000
to Force It Up.

CLEARS \$30,000 ON THE DEALS

CHECKS EFFORTS TO LOAD HIM
WITH LOW GRADES OF CORN.Has a Tilt with Counselman and Stops
the Dumping of Poor Grain
Into Steamer.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—November corn touched 50 cents to-day. It made an advance of 5 cents for the day, of 10 cents a bushel for the week, and of almost 15 cents within four weeks. Young Mr. Phillips sold what corn changed hands at that price; shorts did the buying that advanced the market to the 50-cent quotation. The 5-cent advance over the close of last week made the day the notable one so far for the campaign. A roar and a cheer saved notice of the half-dollar achievement, and there was a flocking toward the already overcrowded corn pit from all over the floor. The tip-top figure was made in the first hour, November, starting at 46 cents, sold between 46 cents and 50 cents, and closed at 49 cents. The slight final recession was, like the others which have been experienced, brought about by selling by the bull leader.

The man with the "corner" in the hollow of his hand is apparently not ready to let it get away from him. He has watched the speculative careers of other men with corn, and believes that most of them lost because of their greed to extort the last penny. All the morning the little "corn king" stood on the edge of the pit and watched the ebb and flow of the battle. Whenever the clamorous "shorts" howled up the price in the face of responsive takers he pushed to the front line and let out more corn. Some of the dealers thought the juvenile-looking speculator was in straits and was running to wind with his string. They jumped on the market and tried to sell corn at 47½c. Phillips turned instantly from seller to buyer, from bear to bull, and snapped up every man who was willing to shade the price he was making. The decline stopped at once. Phillips showed the corn pit that he was its master; that he could regulate it at will.

The fellows who tried to get some of the "corn king's" money in the delusion that he was weakening are now wondering where they will get off on Friday. The closing price was 49 cents, a reaction due to Phillips's selling. It was significant to some traders that the firms who are reputed to be at the mercy of Phillips have not given any sign of excitement or worry. They have not shown their hands in the pit. They are watching affairs as closely as the king of the golden cereal.

There is still some talk of special trains coming from the country with corn enough to make good the obligations to Phillips. To the outsider there is no sign of this predicted movement. The receipts for the day, including Sunday, were 90 cars, of which not more than 10 per cent, graded No. 2. Compared to the requirements for setting day, this was not a drop in the bucket. Advances from the corn belt are that corn is damp and under grade. Very little of the new crop has been taken from the husk. The rains of the past two weeks have stopped outdoor operations.

The excited market was the unmistakable admission of the corn trade that Phillips has a "clinch" on his corner. Some of the other brokers, who tried to nurse a little corner in November corn last week, are here to-night, and he desecrated the story entirely. He said there was a very bad landslide near one of the Greenbrier river bridges, not far from White Sulphur Springs, and it has compelled them to transfer passengers during the day. Owing to the high water in the river, no attempt to transfer passengers was made to-night, and two trains which left here to-day being held over night at Alderson, west of White Sulphur Springs, and it is quite likely that trains are also being held on the other side of White Sulphur Springs. There are three bridges on this line over Greenbrier river, and the reports do not indicate at which bridge the accident occurred, so that it is quite likely that the reports were started because of the landslide near White Sulphur Springs and the fact that trains that were due both east and west of that point were not heard from an account of the wires being down. The trains have been arriving and departing in Cincinnati on time, with the single exception of the Eastern express, due this evening at 5 o'clock, and it did not arrive until 8 p. m., as it did not attempt the usual fast run. It is said that the express due here at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning is still on the other side of Greenbrier river.

Destructive floods are reported from many points in West Virginia, Kentucky and western Pennsylvania.

RAIN, SLEET, SNOW, WIND.

Combination That Played Havoc in
Ohio Yesterday.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 26.—Another violent storm prevailed on Lake Erie and through northern Ohio last night, the wind coming from the north and blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The gale was accompanied by heavy rain and sleet. The lake has been lashed by a wild fury and no vessels are leaving port. The telegraph and telephone companies, which suffered great damage from the heavy storm of last week, were again badly

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COL. 5.)

KING OF CORN

PHILLIPS SHOWS HE IS MASTER OF
THE CHICAGO GRAIN PIT.Cool-Headed Young Speculator Plays
"Bear" and "Bull" and Aston-
ishes Old Traders.

NOT A MERCILESS SQUEEZER

HAS SET HIS PRICE AT 50 CENTS
AND WILL KEEP IT THERE.Sells 300,000 Bushels to Keep the
Mark Down and Buys 100,000
to Force It Up.

CLEARS \$30,000 ON THE DEALS

CHECKS EFFORTS TO LOAD HIM
WITH LOW GRADES OF CORN.Has a Tilt with Counselman and Stops
the Dumping of Poor Grain
Into Steamer.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—November corn touched 50 cents to-day. It made an advance of 5 cents for the day, of 10 cents a bushel for the week, and of almost 15 cents within four weeks. Young Mr. Phillips sold what corn changed hands at that price; shorts did the buying that advanced the market to the 50-cent quotation. The 5-cent advance over the close of last week made the day the notable one so far for the campaign. A roar and a cheer saved notice of the half-dollar achievement, and there was a flocking toward the already overcrowded corn pit from all over the floor. The tip-top figure was made in the first hour, November, starting at 46 cents, sold between 46 cents and 50 cents, and closed at 49 cents. The slight final recession was, like the others which have been experienced, brought about by selling by the bull leader.

The man with the "corner" in the hollow of his hand is apparently not ready to let it get away from him. He has watched the speculative careers of other men with corn, and believes that most of them lost because of their greed to extort the last penny. All the morning the little "corn king" stood on the edge of the pit and watched the ebb and flow of the battle. Whenever the clamorous "shorts" howled up the price in the face of responsive takers he pushed to the front line and let out more corn. Some of the dealers thought the juvenile-looking speculator was in straits and was running to wind with his string. They jumped on the market and tried to sell corn at 47½c. Phillips turned instantly from seller to buyer, from bear to bull, and snapped up every man who was willing to shade the price he was making. The decline stopped at once. Phillips showed the corn pit that he was its master; that he could regulate it at will.

The fellows who tried to get some of the "corn king's" money in the delusion that he was weakening are now wondering where they will get off on Friday. The closing price was 49 cents, a reaction due to Phillips's selling. It was significant to some traders that the firms who are reputed to be at the mercy of Phillips have not given any sign of excitement or worry. They have not shown their hands in the pit. They are watching affairs as closely as the king of the golden cereal.

There is still some talk of special trains coming from the country with corn enough to make good the obligations to Phillips. To the outsider there is no sign of this predicted movement. The receipts for the day, including Sunday, were 90 cars, of which not more than 10 per cent, graded No. 2. Compared to the requirements for setting day, this was not a drop in the bucket. Advances from the corn belt are that corn is damp and under grade. Very little of the new crop has been taken from the husk. The rains of the past two weeks have stopped outdoor operations.

The excited market was the unmistakable admission of the corn trade that Phillips has a "clinch" on his corner. Some of the other brokers, who tried to nurse a little corner in November corn last week, are here to-night, and he desecrated the story entirely. He said there was a very bad landslide near one of the Greenbrier river bridges, not far from White Sulphur Springs, and it has compelled them to transfer passengers during the day. Owing to the high water in the river, no attempt to transfer passengers was made to-night, and two trains which left here to-day being held over night at Alderson, west of White Sulphur Springs, and it is quite likely that trains are also being held on the other side of White Sulphur Springs. There are three bridges on this line over Greenbrier river, and the reports do not indicate at which bridge the accident occurred, so that it is quite likely that the reports were started because of the landslide near White Sulphur Springs and the fact that trains that were due both east and west of that point were not heard from an account of the wires being down. The trains have been arriving and departing in Cincinnati on time, with the single exception of the Eastern express, due this evening at 5 o'clock, and it did not arrive until 8 p. m., as it did not attempt the usual fast run. It is said that the express due here at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning is still on the other side of Greenbrier river.

Destructive floods are reported from many points in West Virginia, Kentucky and western Pennsylvania.

RAIN, SLEET, SNOW, WIND.

Combination That Played Havoc in
Ohio Yesterday.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 26.—Another violent storm prevailed on Lake Erie and through northern Ohio last night, the wind coming from the north and blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The gale was accompanied by heavy rain and sleet. The lake has been lashed by a wild fury and no vessels are leaving port. The telegraph and telephone companies, which suffered great damage from the heavy storm of last week, were again badly

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COL. 5.)

BARS LET DOWN

DOWRIE LACEMAKERS ADMITTED
TO THE UNITED STATES.Action of Philadelphia Immigration
Officials Reversed by the Treas-
ury Department.

MR. POWDERLY'S STATEMENT

NEW INDUSTRY TO BE ESTABLISHED
AT ZION CITY, ILL.Imported Workmen to Be Employed
in Manufacturing the Thread Used
in Making Lace.

HOUSE COMMITTEES AT WORK

PREPARING MEASURES TO BE IN-
TODUCED NEXT WEEK.Gen. Fitzhugh Lee to Assume His New
Duties at Omaha in a Few Days—
Bowles to Succeed Hichborn.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Treasury Department this afternoon decided to admit the lace-makers and their families, who were brought to this country by Dr. J. A. Dowrie, the "Divine Healer" and the founder of Zion City, Ill., to teach others the art of lace-making. This is a reversal of the actions of the Philadelphia immigration officials, who had decided that the lace-makers should not be admitted to this country.

Commissioner General Powderly, in his letter to the commissioner of immigration, at Philadelphia, directing that the lace-makers be admitted, said: "It appears that it is the purpose of Dr. John A. Dowrie, who has arranged with the appellants to come over with the purpose of securing their services in the manufacture, not only of lace, but also of the thread from which such lace is to be made. Although lace making in some of its branches has been carried on in this country for some years, heretofore, it seems to have been the practice to import the thread used in such establishments. The department is of opinion that said industry is a new one, not established, and as it is not claimed or shown by the representatives of the lace-makers' union that labor could have been obtained in this country to prosecute the industry, there is, apparently, no violation of the alien contract labor laws." It is held that the immigrants come within the law's exception. It is also held that they are not likely to become public charges.

The subcommittee of the appropriations committee of the House having in charge the legislative appropriation bill, began work to-day and decided to call before it officials of the Congressional Library and of the State and Treasury Departments. These officials will be heard to-morrow.

General Fitzhugh Lee, who recently was relieved from duty as commander of the Division of Havana and Santa Clara, and ordered to take command of the Department of Missouri, relieving General Merriam, was at the War Department to-day receiving his final instructions. He will proceed to the headquarters of the Department of Missouri at Omaha within a few days to assume his new duties. General Merriam will retain his position as commander of the Department of Colorado, with headquarters at Denver. General Lee visited the White House this afternoon.

Senator Fairbanks had a conference lasting nearly two hours with the President to-day. The senator, on emerging from the presidential presence, diplomatically insisted that nothing occurred or was discussed by the President or himself that would be of interest to the public; that his call was merely personal and casual.

Representative Hemenway arrived to-day to meet with the House appropriations committee, of which he is a member. The particular bill in which he is interested is the legislative, executive and judicial, the subcommittee having in special charge being composed of General Bingham of Pennsylvania, Mr. Hemenway and Colonel Livingston of Georgia. Speaking of the ship subsidy bill, Mr. Hemenway said to-day that if he had to vote on it now he would vote against it. He added that further consideration of the subject or a change in the terms of the bill might alter his view, but at this time he could not be numbered among the supporters of the proposed measure.

Miss Agnes M. Doug, of Madison, was to-day appointed assistant teacher of the Indian school at Blue Canyon, A. T. Salary, \$480 per annum.

The President has decided to appoint Francis T. Bowles, naval constructor in charge of the New York navy yard, chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs of the Navy Department, on retirement from active service next March of Rear Admiral Hichborn, the present incumbent.

The rivers and harbor committee of the House met to-day and began the preparation of its appropriation bill. It was decided that no hearings will be granted except in special cases. The impression among the members is that the estimates of the engineers, by approval to-day of the President, will be closely followed in making the bill.

A delegation of veterans of the civil war from many of the States, headed by General Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, called on the President by appointment to-day and congratulated him on the result of the recent election. There were thirty in the party and they were received in the library. The President responded briefly, telling the veterans how deeply he appreciated their efforts in his behalf, and that he would gladly make the acknowledgment that had been suggested. Indiana was represented in the delegation by Col. Ivan N. Walker.

The issue between the State Department and Turkey over the withholding of an exequatur to Dr. Thomas H. Norton, to be consul at Harpoot, has passed into the controversial stage, and the indications are

down as below contract grade two cargoes tendered to Phillips by Counselman and Bartlett-Frazier had the expected effect of strengthening the bull leader and adding further worry to the troubles already heaped upon the shoulders of the shorts. For the first time in several days Phillips took an active hand in the game as an open bidder for small and large lots. The opening price was 46 cents and there was a gradual advance to 49½ cents, Phillips taking most of the offerings. The first bid of 50 cents was by Carr for 5,000 bushels and it brought some stop loss orders on the market. Phillips filled one of 5,000 bushels for Logan and made a number of smaller sales, his sales exceeding his purchases by about 80,000 bushels. While November gained 4 cents, December was also strong on covering by shorts and a big trade, selling early at 36½ cents and closing at 36½ cents. May closed unchanged at 36½ cents. There was some changing from December to May at ¼ cent premium for December. Acceptances were heavier, but for deferred shipment, and the elevators, disheartened by the failure of their attempt to foist dry kiln corn on Phillips, were not in the market for low grades. The receipts, 511 cars, included only 51 cars contract. There were 8,000 bushels in by canal boat and 49 cars and 41,000 bushels transferred from private to public houses, some of it possibly to be turned down by the appeals committee later.

A dispute arose over the quality of corn being loaded on the steamer Fabst at the Counselman elevator yesterday in South Chicago. The loading began in the morning with a different quality of corn from that tendered Saturday. It was passed on favorably by Chief Inspector Smille and accepted by Mr. Phillips's inspector. Some 20,000 bushels had been loaded when Mr. Smille left the dock and declared there could be no objection if the quality was kept up. Down on the Board of Trade, where November corn had risen in the pits to 50 cents, almost as much excitement was

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COL. 2.)

HIS BATTLE IN VAIN

SENATOR DAVIS LOSING IN HIS
BRAVE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.His Strength Slowly Ebbing, and
Death Thought to Be Only a Question
of a Few Hours.

DELIRIOUS MOST OF THE TIME

EXPRESSES A STRONG DESIRE TO
LIVE WHEN ABLE TO SPEAK.Feels that He Is Needed in the Senate
for a Few Years More—Condition
of Russia's Ruler.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 26.—It now seems to be simply a question of hours until United States Senator Cushman Kellogg Davis passes away, the reports from his bedside this afternoon being that his strength was slowly ebbing. His physicians do not anticipate dissolution immediately, but practically admit that so far as any human agency is able to know death is certain. The family have all along been buoyed up with a faint hope that the statesman might have greater reserve strength and be able to baffle the disease, but to-day they seemed to have at last abandoned even this faint hope and are anxiously awaiting the end. Last night showed a recurrence of the delirium of Friday night in full as pronounced a form and none of the family was able to secure rest during the night. Only three hours' sleep was secured by the patient, and during the